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DATE: Thursday, June 23, 2005

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<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	L6 and 134/113.ccls.	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	turbidity same rinsing	350
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	turbid\$ same rins\$	1158
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	turbid\$ same rins\$	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L2 and l1	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	dishwasher same rinsing	1620
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	134/113.ccls. and (measuring same turbidity)	14

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 14 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20040216774 A1

L1: Entry 1 of 14

File: PGPB

Nov 4, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040216774

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040216774 A1

TITLE: Device for a turbidity sensor for a dishwasher or washing machine

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 4, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Bertram, Andre	Bielefeld		DE	
Berends, Erik	Bielefeld		DE	
Reilmann, Michael	Bielefeld		DE	

US-CL-CURRENT: 134/113

ABSTRACT:

A device for preventing foam or air bubbles from accumulating in a measuring zone of a turbidity sensor connected in a wash-water circuit of a dishwasher or washing machine includes a main flow conduit and a bypass conduit connected to the main flow conduit. The bypass conduit includes a first conduit section branching off from the main flow conduit, a second conduit section leading back into the main flow conduit at a junction, and an enlarged region of reduced flow velocity connected upstream of the junction. The enlarged region provides the measuring zone for the turbidity sensor, and includes a curved baffle and a downward-facing bulbous protuberance opposite the baffle so as to form a backflow region. The measuring zone is located within the backflow region in the bulbous protuberance.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWC	Draw D
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 20040187897 A1

L1: Entry 2 of 14

File: PGPB

Sep 30, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040187897

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040187897 A1

TITLE: Monitoring device and method for operating clean-in-place system

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 30, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kenowski, Andy	Waukesha	WI	US	
Bohanon, Leo F.	Oconomowoc	WI	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 134/56R; 134/103.1, 134/109, 134/113, 134/95.1, 134/98.1, 134/99.1

ABSTRACT:

A method for cleaning an apparatus using a clean-in-place system is disclosed. The clean-in-place system is in fluid communication with an inlet and an outlet of the apparatus. In the method, a cleaning composition having a measurable physical property (e.g., pH) is supplied from a cleaner tank into the inlet of the apparatus for a first period of time. A rinsing composition having the measurable physical property at a second measured value is then supplied from a rinse tank into the inlet of the apparatus for a second period of time. The measurable physical property is sensed versus time for fluids exiting the outlet of the apparatus, and a circulation time of the cleaning composition is determined. A closing time for a return valve of the cleaner tank is then determined for subsequent cleaning cycles such that minimal rinsing composition enters the cleaner tank during the subsequent cleaning cycle.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWC	Draw Ds
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 20040163679 A1

L1: Entry 3 of 14

File: PGPB

Aug 26, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040163679

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040163679 A1

TITLE: Device for measuring the turbidity of the rinsing liquid in a dishwasher

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 26, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Jung, Clemens	Bruecken		DE	
Schwarzweiler, Peter	St. Wendel		DE	
Petry, Konrad	Mandelbachteil 3		DE	
Baltes, Reinhold	Roschberg		DE	

US-CL-CURRENT: 134/25.2; 134/113, 134/18, 134/57D

ABSTRACT:

The invention relates to a device for measuring the turbidity of the rinsing liquid in a dishwasher by means of a turbidity sensor. If it is provided according to the invention that the turbidity sensor is incorporated into the inlet flow of the circulation pump into the water drain shaft of the dishwasher and continuously measures the turbidity of the rinsing liquid, that the upper and lower spraying plane can be operated alternately, that a difference value can be derived from the turbidity values associated with upper and lower spray plane, that parameters for the quantity and the type of soiling can be derived from the turbidity values and the difference value and that the further rinse program can be established and controlled with these parameters, then, with low complexity, measurement values for the degree of soiling can be obtained, from which value parameters for the further course of the program can be delivered.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWC	Draw De
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4. Document ID: US 20040118432 A1

L1: Entry 4 of 14

File: PGPB

Jun 24, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040118432

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040118432 A1

TITLE: MONITORING DEVICE AND METHOD FOR OPERATING CLEAN-IN-PLACE SYSTEM

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 24, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kenowski, Andy	Waukesha	WI	US	
Bohanon, Leo F.	Oconomowoc	WI	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 134/18; 134/103.1, 134/109, 134/113, 134/22.1, 134/28, 134/29, 134/56R, 134/95.1, 134/98.1, 134/99.1

ABSTRACT:

A method for cleaning an apparatus using a clean-in-place system is disclosed. The clean-in-place system is in fluid communication with an inlet and an outlet of the apparatus. In the method, a cleaning composition having a measurable physical property (e.g., pH) is supplied from a cleaner tank into the inlet of the apparatus for a first period of time. A rinsing composition having the measurable physical property at a second measured value is then supplied from a rinse tank into the inlet of the apparatus for a second period of time. The measurable physical property is sensed versus time for fluids exiting the outlet of the apparatus, and a circulation time of the cleaning composition is determined. A closing time for a return valve of the cleaner tank is then determined for subsequent cleaning cycles such that minimal rinsing composition enters the cleaner tank during the subsequent cleaning cycle.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWC	Draw De
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 20020062849 A1

L1: Entry 5 of 14

File: PGPB

May 30, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020062849
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020062849 A1

TITLE: Dishwasher

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 30, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Ekelhoff, Erik	Bielefeld		DE	

US-CL-CURRENT: 134/113

ABSTRACT:

The invention related a dishwasher provided in a substantially horizontal section of a wash fluid conduit with a section of continuously increasing flow cross section to form a measuring zone of quieted wash fluid flow to separate foam and air bubbles from the fluid whose suspended contaminant particles are to be measured by a turbidimeter.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw De
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☐ 6. Document ID: US 6767408 B2

L1: Entry 6 of 14

File: USPT

Jul 27, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6767408
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6767408 B2

TITLE: Monitoring device and method for operating clean-in-place system

DATE-ISSUED: July 27, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kenowski; Andy	Waukesha	WI		
Bohanon; Leo F.	Oconomowoc	WI		

US-CL-CURRENT: 134/18, 134/113, 134/22.1, 134/22.11, 134/22.12, 134/22.18, 134/26, 134/28, 134/29, 134/41, 134/56R

ABSTRACT:

A method for cleaning an apparatus using a clean-in-place system is disclosed. The clean-in-place system is in fluid communication with an inlet and an outlet of the

apparatus. In the method, a cleaning composition having a measurable physical property (e.g., pH) is supplied from a cleaner tank into the inlet of the apparatus for a first period of time. A rinsing composition having the measurable physical property at a second measured value is then supplied from a rinse tank into the inlet of the apparatus for a second period of time. The measurable physical property is sensed versus time for fluids exiting the outlet of the apparatus, and a circulation time of the cleaning composition is determined. A closing time for a return valve of the cleaner tank is then determined for subsequent cleaning cycles such that minimal rinsing composition enters the cleaner tank during the subsequent cleaning cycle.

22 Claims, 2 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 2

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KWIC	Draw D
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☐ 7. Document ID: US 6536060 B1

L1: Entry 7 of 14

File: USPT

Mar 25, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6536060

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6536060 B1

TITLE: Method and monitoring device for monitoring a wash process

DATE-ISSUED: March 25, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Janssens; Jean Paul	Vlaardingen			NL
Leeuwis; Henk	Enschede			NL
Lloyd; John	Bebington-Wirral			GB
Van Der Mark; Petrus Jacobus	Delft			NL
Poos; Arie Michiel	Vlaardingen			NL

US-CL-CURRENT: 8/159; 134/113, 134/18, 134/56R, 68/13R, 68/213

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a method and monitoring device for monitoring a wash process inside a washing apparatus, the method comprising the steps of introducing into the washing apparatus a monitoring device suitable for measuring physical and/or mechanical parameters of the wash process and recording the measured parameters within the monitoring device. A self-contained and wireless monitoring device is used.

21 Claims, 6 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 3

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KWIC	Draw. De
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☐ 8. Document ID: US 5806541 A

L1: Entry 8 of 14

File: USPT

Sep 15, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5806541

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5806541 A

TITLE: Enhanced draining and drying cycles for an automatic dishwasher

DATE-ISSUED: September 15, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Cooper; Randall L.	Newton	IA		
Corbett; Mitchell N.	Clive	IA		
Cracraft; Mark A.	Urbandale	IA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 134/57D; 134/105, 134/113, 134/56D, 134/58D

ABSTRACT:

An automatic dishwashing machine includes enhanced drying and draining cycles. Toward the end of the rinse and hold cycle when the water is draining, a second quantity of water is added to the machine resulting in a purging action which reduces the concentration of soil in the wash pump. During the normal wash cycle, if the dishwashing machine determines that the water is sufficiently dirty, a second drain is initiated to remove any dirty water that is present in the bottom of the pump after the first drain. During the dry cycle, the machine senses the temperature of the water and the presence of a rinse aid to select an appropriate dry cycle. The possible dry cycles include a delayed dry cycle and a pulsed dry cycle.

7 Claims, 7 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 7

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KWIC	Draw. De
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☐ 9. Document ID: US RE35566 E

L1: Entry 9 of 14

File: USPT

Jul 22, 1997

US-PAT-NO: RE35566

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US RE35566 E

TITLE: Sensor platform for use in machines for washing articles

DATE-ISSUED: July 22, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Boyer; Jeffrey E.	Freeport	IL		
Brashaw; Mark J.	Freeport	IL		
Cummins; Brad L.	Freeport	IL		
Erickson; Timothy K.	Lena	IL		
O'Brien, Jr.; Gary R.	Freeport	IL		
Sies; Duane J.	Freeport	IL		

US-CL-CURRENT: 356/72; 134/113, 356/339, 68/12.02, 68/12.27

ABSTRACT:

A plurality of fluid condition sensors are combined together to provide a sensor cluster that senses turbidity, temperature, conductivity and the movement of a ferromagnetic object. The plurality of sensors are attached to a substrate and encapsulated, by an overmolding process, with a light transmissive and fluid impermeable material. The sensor cluster can be disposed at numerous different locations within a body of fluid and does not require a conduit to direct the fluid to a particular location proximate the sensor. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a circuit is provided which monitors the signal strength of first and second light sensitive components to determine turbidity and, in addition, those signal strengths are also used to advantageously determine the most efficient magnitude of current necessary to drive a light source, such as a light emitting diode. By controlling the current to a light emitting diode as a function of the strength of light signal received by first and second light sensitive components, the turbidity sensor can be operated at a more efficient and effect level.

17 Claims, 16 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 17

Number of Drawing Sheets: 14

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KWC	Draw D
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☐ 10. Document ID: US 5589935 A

L1: Entry 10 of 14

File: USPT

Dec 31, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5589935

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5589935 A

TITLE: Turbidity sensor with the capability of regulating the intensity of a light source

DATE-ISSUED: December 31, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Biard; James R.	Richardson	TX		

US-CL-CURRENT: 356/339; 134/113, 134/57D, 356/442, 68/12.02, 68/12.27

ABSTRACT:

A turbidity sensor is provided with two light sensitive components or elements. One light sensitive component is displaced from a light source, such as a light emitting diode, so that a fluid can pass therebetween. A second light sensitive component is disposed within a common compartment with the light source so that it can measure the intensity of light provided by the light source. The light source and the second light sensitive components can be individual elements, or chips, within a common component package. A regulator is provided to control the magnitude of current provided to the light source so that its light intensity can be regulated. In this manner, the intensity of light emitted by the light source, such as a light emitting diode, can be controlled regardless of the aging of the LED, the variability of LED characteristics and the temperature surrounding the LED. The constant light emission from the light source permits the other light sensitive component to be used as a reliable indication of the turbidity of a solution passing between the light source and the first light sensitive component.

4 Claims, 8 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 8

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KWIC	Draw D
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Term	Documents
134/113	821
134/113S	0
MEASURING	1364643
MEASURINGS	427
TURBIDITY	30268
TURBIDITIES	688
TURBIDITYS	0
((134/113.CCLS.) AND (TURBIDITY SAME MEASURING)).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	14
(134/113.CCLS. AND (MEASURING SAME TURBIDITY)).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	14

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☐ 11. Document ID: US 5586567 A

L1: Entry 11 of 14

File: USPT

Dec 24, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5586567.

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5586567 A

TITLE: Dishwasher with turbidity sensing mechanism

DATE-ISSUED: December 24, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Smith; John M.	Louisville	KY		
Schneider; David A.	Louisville	KY		
Dausch; Mark E.	Latham	NY		
Whipple, III; Walter	Amsterdam	NY		

US-CL-CURRENT: 134/57D; 134/113, 356/442, 68/12.02, 68/12.27

ABSTRACT:

A turbidity sensing mechanism for a dishwasher is connected in the fluid circulation conduit between the pump and the spray mechanism. The mechanism includes a hollow housing enclosing a hollow transparent tube connected in fluid flow relationship with the conduit. A source of electromagnetic radiation and a radiation-to-frequency sensor are positioned inside the housing on opposite sides of the tube.

10 Claims, 4 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 3

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	RMC	Draw D
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☐ 12. Document ID: US 5555583 A

L1: Entry 12 of 14

File: USPT

Sep 17, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5555583

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5555583 A

TITLE: Dynamic temperature compensation method for a turbidity sensor used in an appliance for washing articles

DATE-ISSUED: September 17, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Berkcan; Ertugrul	Schnectady	NY		

US-CL-CURRENT: 8/158; 134/113, 134/57D, 134/58D, 68/12.02

ABSTRACT:

A dynamic temperature compensation method for a turbidity sensor in an appliance for washing articles is provided. The method includes the steps of: retaining substantially particle-free liquid upon completion of cleansing operations in the appliance, reading initial values of temperature and turbidity of the liquid, measuring additional values of temperature and turbidity of the liquid at predetermined time intervals, and calculating a temperature coefficient, based upon respective ones of the initial and the additional values of temperature and turbidity, for characterizing a temperature response of the turbidity sensor over a predetermined temperature range.

7 Claims, 5 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 5

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	Knowl	Draw
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☐ 13. Document ID: US 5446531 A

L1: Entry 13 of 14

File: USPT

Aug 29, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5446531

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5446531 A

TITLE: Sensor platform for use in machines for washing articles

DATE-ISSUED: August 29, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Boyer; Jeffrey E.	Freeport	IL		
Brashaw; Mark J.	Stockton	IL		
Cummins; Brad L.	Freeport	IL		
Erickson; Timothy K.	Lena	IL		
O'Brien, Jr.; Gary R.	Freeport	IL		
Sies; Duane J.	Freeport	IL		

US-CL-CURRENT: 356/72; 134/113, 356/339, 68/12.02, 68/12.27

ABSTRACT:

A plurality of fluid condition sensors are combined together to provide a sensor cluster that senses turbidity, temperature, conductivity and the movement of a ferromagnetic object. The plurality of sensors are attached to a substrate and encapsulated, by an overmolding process, with a light transmissive and fluid impermeable material. The sensor cluster can be disposed at numerous different locations within a body of fluid and does not require a conduit to direct the fluid to a particular location proximate the sensor. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a circuit is provided which monitors the signal strength of first and second light sensitive components to determine turbidity and, in addition, those signal strengths are also used to advantageously determine the most efficient magnitude of current necessary to drive a light source, such as a light emitting diode. By controlling the current to a light emitting diode as a function of the strength of light signal received by first and second light sensitive components, the turbidity sensor can be operated at a more efficient and effect level.

16 Claims, 16 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 14

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWAC	Draw D
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☐ 14. Document ID: US 3888269 A

L1: Entry 14 of 14

File: USPT

Jun 10, 1975

US-PAT-NO: 3888269

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3888269 A

**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Control system for dishwasher

DATE-ISSUED: June 10, 1975

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Bashark; Larry Thomas	St. Joseph	MI		

US-CL-CURRENT: 134/57D; 134/113, 68/12.15, 68/12.18, 68/12.22, 68/12.27

ABSTRACT:

A dishwasher having a single control pushbutton adapted to perform a multiplicity of different dishwashing and dish treating operations. The dishwasher includes an improved automatic control which has the capability to determine an optimum treatment of the dishes in the dishwasher based on the condition of the dishes when they are in the dishwasher. The control not only causes the dishwasher to effect an amount of washing of the dishes necessary to substantially fully clean the dishes irrespective of the condition of the dishes when placed therein, but also may automatically cause the dishes to be merely rinsed and dried where the dishes are only dusty and no washing is required. Structure for receiving suitable charges of dishwashing detergent and the like are incorporated in the dishwasher and the

control responds includes means for responding to the provision of such detergent for automatically effecting use of the detergent at the appropriate time in the dishwashing cycle. The control further automatically senses the cleanliness condition of the dishes at the end of each subcycle and automatically controls the length of the drying cycle so as to terminate the drying cycle substantially immediately upon completion of the drying of the dishes.

13 Claims, 7 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 4

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KWAC	Draw D
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(134/113.CCLS. AND (MEASURING SAME TURBIDITY)).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	14

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